300-410 Dumps

Implementing Cisco Enterprise Advanced Routing and Services (ENARSI)

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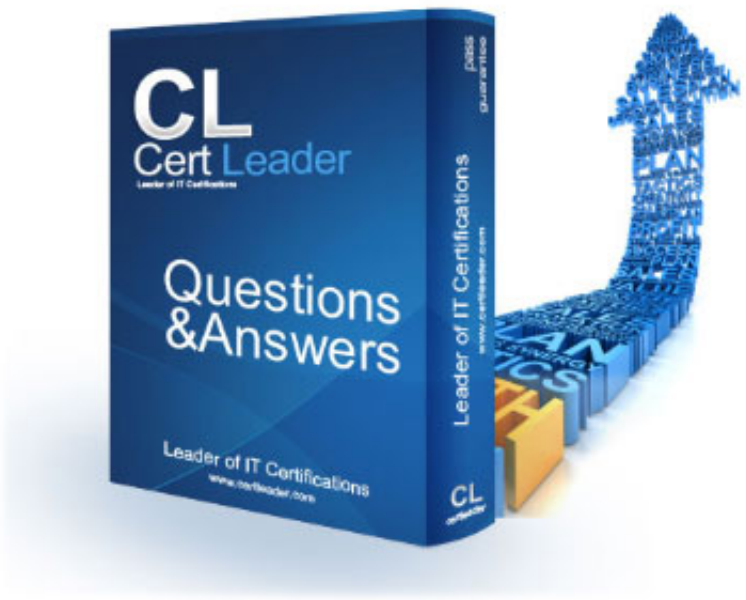


NEW QUESTION 1
Which transport layer protocol is used to form LDP sessions?

A. UDP
B. SCTP
C. TCP
D. RDP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2
An engineer is trying to copy an IOS file from one router to another router by using TFTP. Which two actions are needed to allow the file to copy? (Choose two.)

A. Copy the file to the destination router with the copy tftp: flash: command
B. Enable the TFTP server on the source router with the tftp-server flash: <filename> command
C. TFTP is not supported in recent IOS versions, so an alternative method must be used
D. Configure a user on the source router with the username tftp password tftp command
E. Configure the TFTP authentication on the source router with the tftp-server authentication local command

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 3
Refer to the exhibit.

```
service timestamps debug datetime msec
service timestamps log datetime
clock timezone MST -7 0
clock summer-time MST recurring
ntp authentication-key 1 md5 00101A0B0152181206224747071E 7
ntp server 10.10.10.10

R1#show clock
*06:13:44.045 MST Sun Dec 30 2018

R1#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
R1(config) #logging host 10.10.10.20
R1(config) #end
R1#
*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
R1#
*Dec 30 13:15:28: %SYS-6-LOGGINGHOST_STARTSTOP: Logging to host 10.10.10.20 port 514
started – CLI initiated
```

An administrator noticed that after a change was made on R1, the timestamps on the system logs did not match the clock. What is the reason for this error?

A. An authentication error with the NTP server results in an incorrect timestamp.
B. The keyword localtime is not defined on the timestamp service command.
C. The NTP server is in a different time zone.
D. The system clock is set incorrectly to summer-time hours.

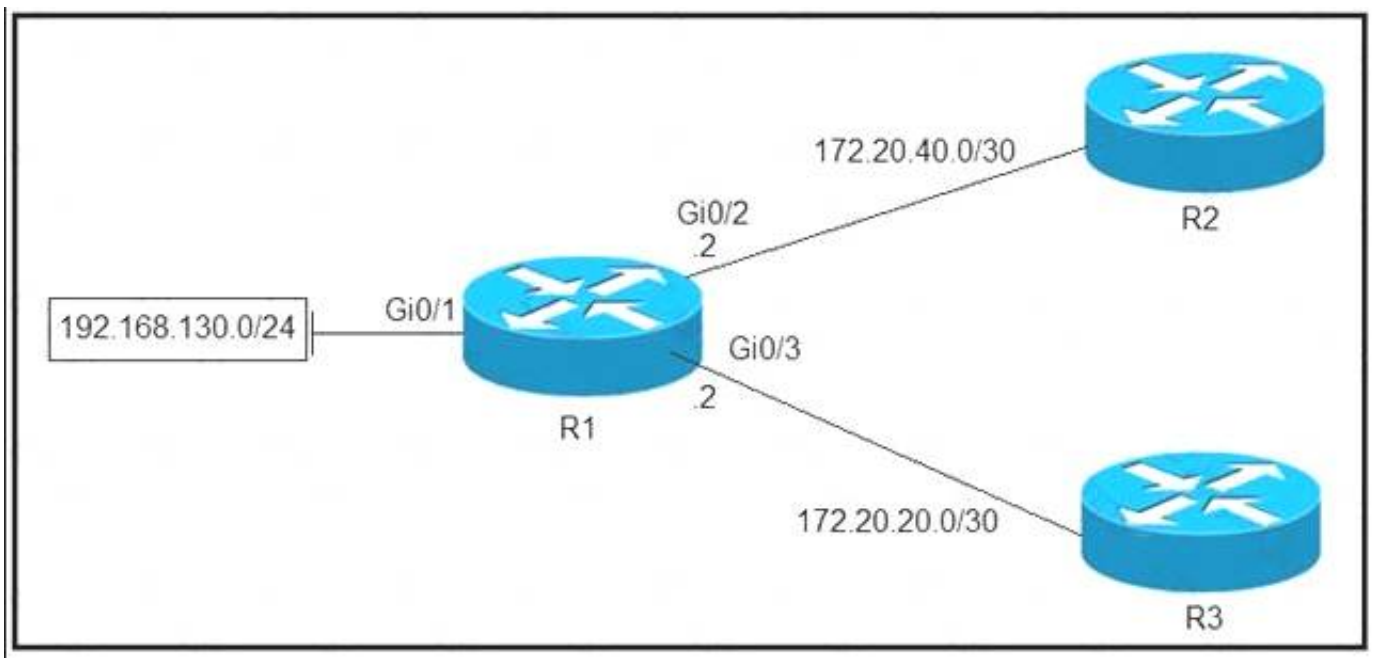
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 4
Which configuration adds an IPv4 interface to an OSPFv3 process in OSPFv3 address family configuration?

A. router ospfv3 1address-family ipv4
B. Router(config-router)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
C. Router(config-if)#ospfv3 1 ipv4 area 0
D. router ospfv3 1address-family ipv4 unicast

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 5
Refer to the exhibit.



Which configuration configures a policy on R1 to forward any traffic that is sourced from the 192.168.130.0/24 network to R2?

A.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.2
```

B.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.2
```

C.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/2
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.20.1
```

D.
```
access-list 1 permit 192.168.130.0 0.0.0.255
!
interface Gi0/1
ip policy route-map test
!
route-map test permit 10
match ip address 1
set ip next-hop 172.20.40.1
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 6
Refer to the exhibit.

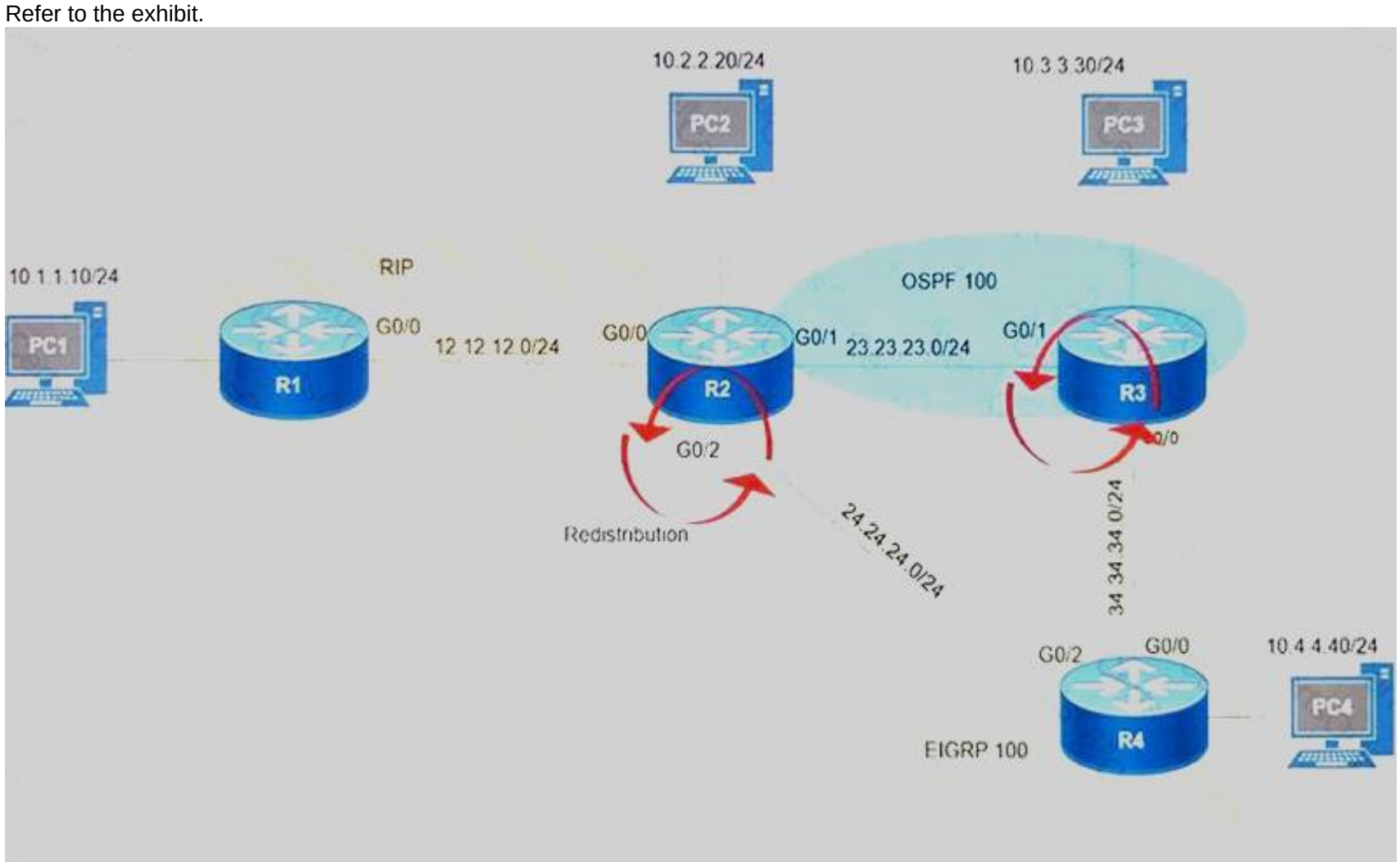
```
R1(config) # do show running-config | section line|username
username cisco secret 5 $1$yb/o$L3G5cXODxpYMSJ70PzEyo0
line con 0
 logging synchronous
line vty 0 4
 login local
 transport input telnet
R1(config) # logging console 7
R1(config) # do debug aaa authentication
R1(config) #
```

An administrator that is connected to the console does not see debug messages when remote users log in. Which action ensures that debug messages are displayed for remote logins?

A. Enter the transport input ssh configuration command.
B. Enter the terminal monitor exec command.
C. Enter the logging console debugging configuration command.
D. Enter the aaa new-model configuration command.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
Refer to the exhibit.



After redistribution is enabled between the routing protocols; PC2, PC3, and PC4 cannot reach PC1. Which action can the engineer take to solve the issue so that all the PCs are reachable?

A. Set the administrative distance 100 under the RIP process on R2.
B. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from OSPF to EIGRP.
C. Filter the prefix 10.1.1.0/24 when redistributed from RIP to EIGRP.
D. Redistribute the directly connected interfaces on R2.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Refer to the exhibit.

```
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Down User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP_SESSION-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 IPv4 Unicast
topology base removed from session  User reset
* Jun 28 14:41:57: %BGP-5-ADJCHANGE: neighbor 192.168.2.2 Up
R1#show clock
*15:42:00.506 CET Fri Jun 28 2019
```

An engineer is troubleshooting BGP on a device but discovers that the clock on the device
does not correspond to the time stamp of the log entries. Which action ensures consistency between the two times?

A. Configure the service timestamps log uptime command in global configuration mode.
B. Configure the logging clock synchronize command in global configuration mode.
C. Configure the service timestamps log datetime localtime command in global configuration mode.
D. Make sure that the clock on the device is synchronized with an NTP server.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9
Refer to the exhibit.

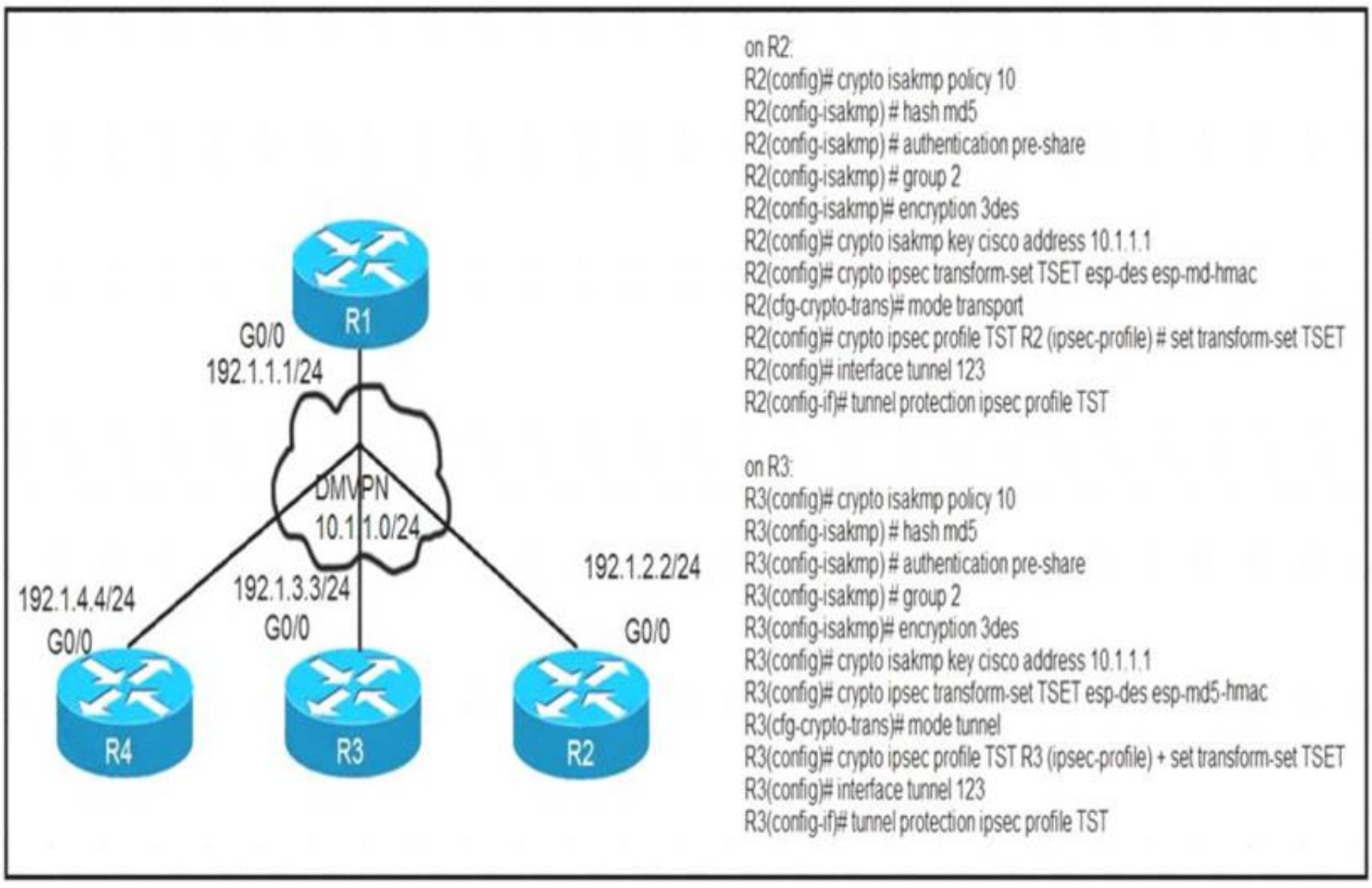
```
access-list 100 deny tcp any any eq 465
access-list 100 deny tcp any eq 465 any
access-list 100 permit tcp any any eq 80
access-list 100 permit tcp any eq 80 any
access-list 100 permit udp any any eq 443
access-list 100 permit udp any eq 443 any
```

During troubleshooting it was discovered that the device is not reachable using a secure web browser. What is needed to fix the problem?

A. permit tcp port 443
B. permit udp port 465
C. permit tcp port 465
D. permit tcp port 22

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.



After applying IPsec, the engineer observed that the DMVPN tunnel went down, and both
spoke-to-spoke and hub were not establishing. Which two actions resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Change the mode from mode tunnel to mode transport on R3.
B. Remove the crypto isakmp key cisco address 10.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
C. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 192.1.1.1 on R2 and R3.
D. Configure the crypto isakmp key cisco address 0.0.0.0 on R2 and R3.
E. Change the mode from mode transport to mode tunnel on R2.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 10
Refer to the exhibit.

```
!
 neighbor 10.222.1.1 route-map SET-WEIGHT in
 neighbor 10.222.1.1 remote-as 1
!
ip as-path access-list 200 permit ^690$
ip as-path access-list 200 permit ^1800
!
route-map SET-WEIGHT permit 10
 match as-path 200
 set local-preference 250
 set weight 200
```

A router receiving BGP routing updates from multiple neighbors for routers in AS 690. What is the reason that the router still sends traffic that is destined to AS 690 to a neighbor other than 10.222.1.1?

A. The local preference value in another neighbor statement is higher than 250.
B. The local preference value should be set to the same value as the weight in the route map.
C. The route map is applied in the wrong direction.
D. The weight value in another statement is higher than 200.

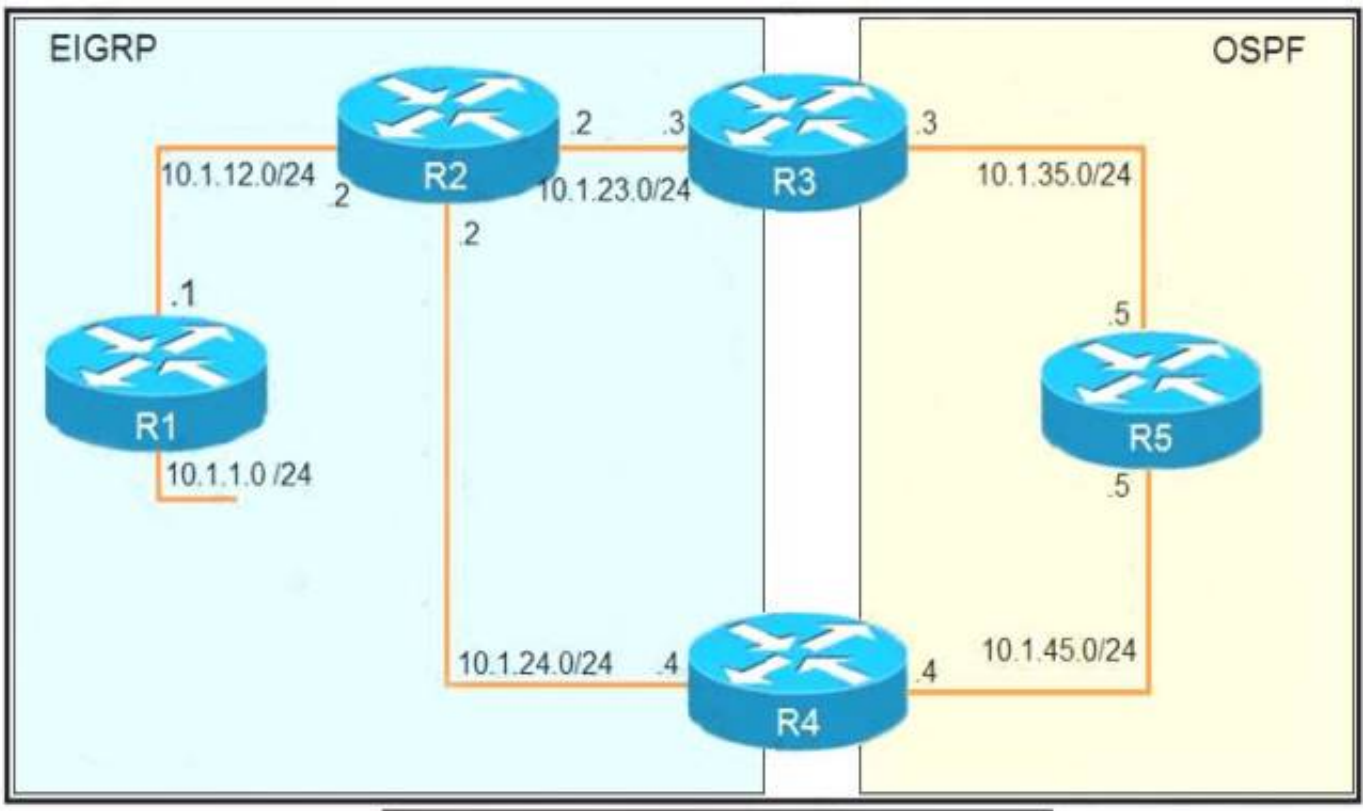
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 14
Which attribute eliminates LFAs that belong to protected paths in situations where links in a network are connected through a common fiber?

A. shared risk link group-disjoint
B. linecard-disjoint
C. lowest-repair-path-metric
D. interface-disjoint

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15
Refer to the exhibit.




```
R1
router eigrp 1
  redistribute connected
  network 10.1.12.1 0.0.0.0

R3
router ospf 1
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets
  network 10.1.35.3 0.0.0.0 area 0

R4
router eigrp 1
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500
!
router ospf 1
  network 10.1.45.4 0.0.0.0 area 0

R5#traceroute 10.1.1.1

Type escape sequence to abort.
Tracing the route to 10.1.1.1

 1 10.1.35.3 80 msec 44 msec 20 msec
 2 10.1.23.2 44 msec 104 msec 64 msec
 3 10.1.24.4 44 msec 64 msec 40 msec
 4 10.1.45.5 24 msec 40 msec 20 msec
 5 10.1.35.3 92 msec 144 msec 148 msec
 6 10.1.23.2 108 msec 76 msec 80 msec
        <output truncuated>
```

The output of the trace route from R5 shows a loop in the network. Which configuration prevents this loop?

A)

```
R3
router ospf 1
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
  set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
  match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

B)

```
R3
router eigrp 1
  redistribute OSPF 1 route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
  set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
  network 10.1.24.4 0.0.0.0
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
  match tag 1
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 20
```

C)

```
R3
router ospf 1
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG permit 10
  set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG permit 10
  match tag 1
```

D)

```
R3
router ospf 1
  redistribute eigrp 1 subnets route-map SET-TAG
!
route-map SET-TAG deny 10
  set tag 1

R4
router eigrp 1
  redistribute ospf 1 metric 2000000 1 255 1 1500 route-map FILTER-TAG
!
route-map FILTER-TAG deny 10
  match tag 1
```

A. Option A
B. Option B
C. Option C
D. Option D

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 17
Which statement about route distinguishers in an MPLS network is true?

A. Route distinguishers allow multiple instances of a routing table to coexist within the edge router.
B. Route distinguishers are used for label bindings.
C. Route distinguishers make a unique VPNv4 address across the MPLS network.
D. Route distinguishers define which prefixes are imported and exported on the edge router.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 19
Which command allows traffic to load-balance in an MPLS Layer 3 VPN configuration?

A. multi-paths eibgp 2
B. maximum-paths 2
C. maximum-paths ibgp 2
D. multi-paths 2

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Refer to the exhibit.

```
snmp-server community ciscotest1
snmp-server host 192.168.1.128 ciscotest
snmp-sever enable traps bgp
```

Network operations cannot read or write any configuration on the device with this configuration from the operations subnet. Which two configurations fix the issue? (Choose two.)

A. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest.
B. Modify access list 1 and allow operations subnet in the access list.
C. Modify access list 1 and allow SNMP in the access list.
D. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to version 1.
E. Configure SNMP rw permission in addition to community ciscotest 1.

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 23
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router# show tag-switching tdp bindings
(…)
tib entry: 10.10.10.1/32, rev 31
        local binding: tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: 18
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 21
tib entry: 10.10.10.2/32, rev 22
        local binding: tag: 17
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.2:0, tag: imp-null
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.1:0, tag: 19
        remote binding: tsr: 10.10.10.6:0, tag: 22
```

What does the imp-null tag represent in the MPLS VPN cloud?

A. Pop the label
B. Impose the label
C. Include the EXP bit
D. Exclude the EXP bit

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 24
Drag and drop the packet types from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.

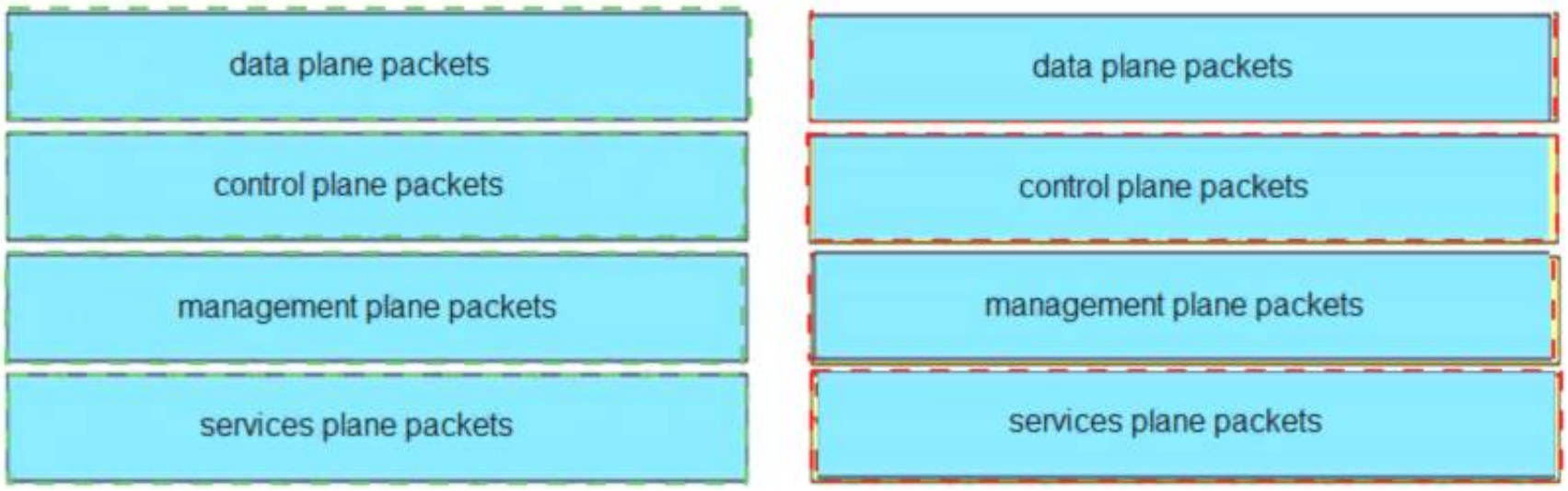
data plane packets	user-generated packets that are always forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices
control plane packets	network device generated or received packets that are used for the creation of the network itself
management plane packets	network device generated or received packets; packets that are used to operate the network
services plane packets	user-generated packets that are forwarded by network devices to other end-station devices, but that require higher priority than the normal traffic by the network devices

A. Mastered

B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 28
Which method changes the forwarding decision that a router makes without first changing the routing table or influencing the IP data plane?

A. nonbroadcast multiaccess
B. packet switching
C. policy-based routing
D. forwarding information base

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#sh ip route ospf
<output omitted>
Gateway is last resort is not set

      10.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
   o  E2     10.0.0.0 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:10, Ethernet0/0
   o       192.168.3.0/24 [110/20] via 192.168.12.2, 00:00:50, Ethernet0/0
Router#

Router#show ip bgp
<output omitted>
      Network          Next Hop      Metric     LocPrf     Weight     Path
>*    192.168.1.1/32   0.0.0.0          0                   32768      ?
>*    192.168.3.0      192.168.12.2    20                   32768      ?
>*    192.168.12.0     0.0.0.0          0                   32768      ?
Router#show running-config | section router bgp
router bgp 65000
 bgp log-neighbor-changes
 redistribute ospf 1
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to redistribute OSPF to BGP, but not all of the routes are redistributed. What is the reason for this issue?

A. By default, only internal routes and external type 1 routes are redistributed into BGP
B. Only classful networks are redistributed from OSPF to BGP
C. BGP convergence is slow, so the route will eventually be present in the BGP table
D. By default, only internal OSPF routes are redistributed into BGP

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 32
Refer to the exhibit.

```
Router#show ip route
<output omitted>
Gateway of last resort is not set

        192.168.1.0/32 is subnetted, 1 subnets
O               192.168.1.1 [110/11] via 192.168.12.1, 16:56:40, Ethernet0/0
        192.168.2.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C               192.168.2.0/24 is directly connected, Loopback0
L               192.168.2.2/32 is directly connected, Loopback0
        192.168.3.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C               192.168.3.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
L               192.168.3.1/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/1
        192.168.12.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C               192.168.12.0/24 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
L               192.168.12.2/32 is directly connected, Ethernet0/0
Router#show running-config | section ospf
router ospf 1
 summary-address 10.0.0.0 255.0.0.0
 redistribute static subnets
 network 192.168.3.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 network 192.168.12.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
Router#
```

An engineer is trying to generate a summary route in OSPF for network 10.0.0.0/8, but the summary route does not show up in the routing table. Why is the summary route missing?

A. The summary-address command is used only for summarizing prefixes between areas.
B. The summary route is visible only in the OSPF database, not in the routing table.
C. There is no route for a subnet inside 10.0.0.0/8, so the summary route is not generated.
D. The summary route is not visible on this router, but it is visible on other OSPF routers in the same area.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 33
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R200#show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 10.1.1.1, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 26, main routing table version 26
1 network entries using 132 bytes of memory
1 path entries using 52 bytes of memory
2/1 BGP path/bestpath attribute entries using 296 bytes of memory
0 BGP route-map cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
0 BGP filter-list cache entries using 0 bytes of memory
Bitfield cache entries: current 1 (at peak 2) using 28 bytes of memory
BGP using 508 total bytes of memory
BGP activity 24/23 prefixes, 24/23 paths, scan interval 60 secs
Neighbor        V    AS MsgRcvd  MsgSent    TblVer  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.0.2.2       4 65100  20335    20329       0    0    0  00:02:04   Idle (PfxCt)
R200#
```

In which circumstance does the BGP neighbor remain in the idle condition?

A. if prefixes are not received from the BGP peer
B. if prefixes reach the maximum limit
C. if a prefix list is applied on the inbound direction
D. if prefixes exceed the maximum limit

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 34
R2 has a locally originated prefix 192.168.130.0/24 and has these configurations:

```
ip prefix-list test seq 5 permit 192.168.130.0/24
!
route-map OUT permit10
match ip address prefix-list test
set as-path prepend 65000
```

What is the result when the route-map OUT command is applied toward an eBGP neighbor R1 (1.1.1.1) by using the neighbor 1.1.1.1 route-map OUT out command?

A. R1 sees 192.168.130.0/24 as two AS hops away instead of one AS hop away.
B. R1 does not accept any routes other than 192.168.130.0/24
C. R1 does not forward traffic that is destined for 192.168.30.0/24
D. Network 192.168.130.0/24 is not allowed in the R1 table

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 36
Which statement about IPv6 RA Guard is true?

A. It does not offer protection in environments where IPv6 traffic is tunneled.
B. It cannot be configured on a switch port interface in the ingress direction.
C. Packets that are dropped by IPv6 RA Guard cannot be spanned.
D. It is not supported in hardware when TCAM is programmed.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 39
Which list defines the contents of an MPLS label?

A. 20-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL
B. 32-bit label; 3-bit traffic class; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit TTL
C. 20-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit
D. 32-bit label; 3-bit flow label; 1-bit bottom stack; 8-bit hop limit

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 43
Which statement about MPLS LDP router ID is true?

A. If not configured, the operational physical interface is chosen as the router ID even if a loopback is configured.
B. The loopback with the highest IP address is selected as the router ID.
C. The MPLS LDP router ID must match the IGP router ID.
D. The force keyword changes the router ID to the specified address without causing any impact.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 48
Refer to the exhibit.

```
R1 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.1.1, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor        V  AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2     4  65000       28       28        22    0     0  00:21:31             0
R1#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 22, local router ID is 192.168.1.1
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
              r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf         Weight       Path
*>   172.16.25.0/24   209.165.200.225          0              32768          ?
R1#
```

```
R2 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.2.2, local AS number 65000
<output omitted>
Neighbor        V  AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.1.1     4  65000       29       28         3    0     0  00:22:07             1
192.168.3.3     4  65000        7        8         3    0     0  00:02:55             0
R2#show ip bgp
BGP table version is 3, local router ID is 192.168.2.2
Status codes: s suppressed, d damped, h history, * valid, > best, i – internal,
              r RIB-failure, s stale, m multipath, b backup-path, f RT-Filter,
              x best-external, a additional-path, C RIB-compressed,
Origin codes: i – IGP, e – EGP, ? – incomplete
RPKI validation codes: V valid, I invalid, N Not found

     Network          Next Hop            Metric LocPrf         Weight       Path
* i   172.16.25.0/24   209.165.200.225    0      100             0            ?
R2#
```

```
R3 #show ip bgp summary
BGP router identifier 192.168.3.3, local AS number 65000
BGP table version is 4, main routing table version 4
Neighbor        V  AS     MsgRcvd  MsgSent    Tblver  InQ  OutQ  Up/Down   State/PfxRcd
192.168.2.2     4  65000        8        7         4    0     0  00:03:08             0
R3#
```

R2 is a route reflector, and R1 and R3 are route reflector clients. The route reflector learns the route to 172.16.25.0/24 from R1, but it does not advertise to R3. What is the reason the route is not advertised?

A. R2 does not have a route to the next hop, so R2 does not advertise the prefix to other clients.
B. Route reflector setup requires full IBGP mesh between the routers.
C. In route reflector setup, only classful prefixes are advertised to other clients.
D. In route reflector setups, prefixes are not advertised from one client to another.

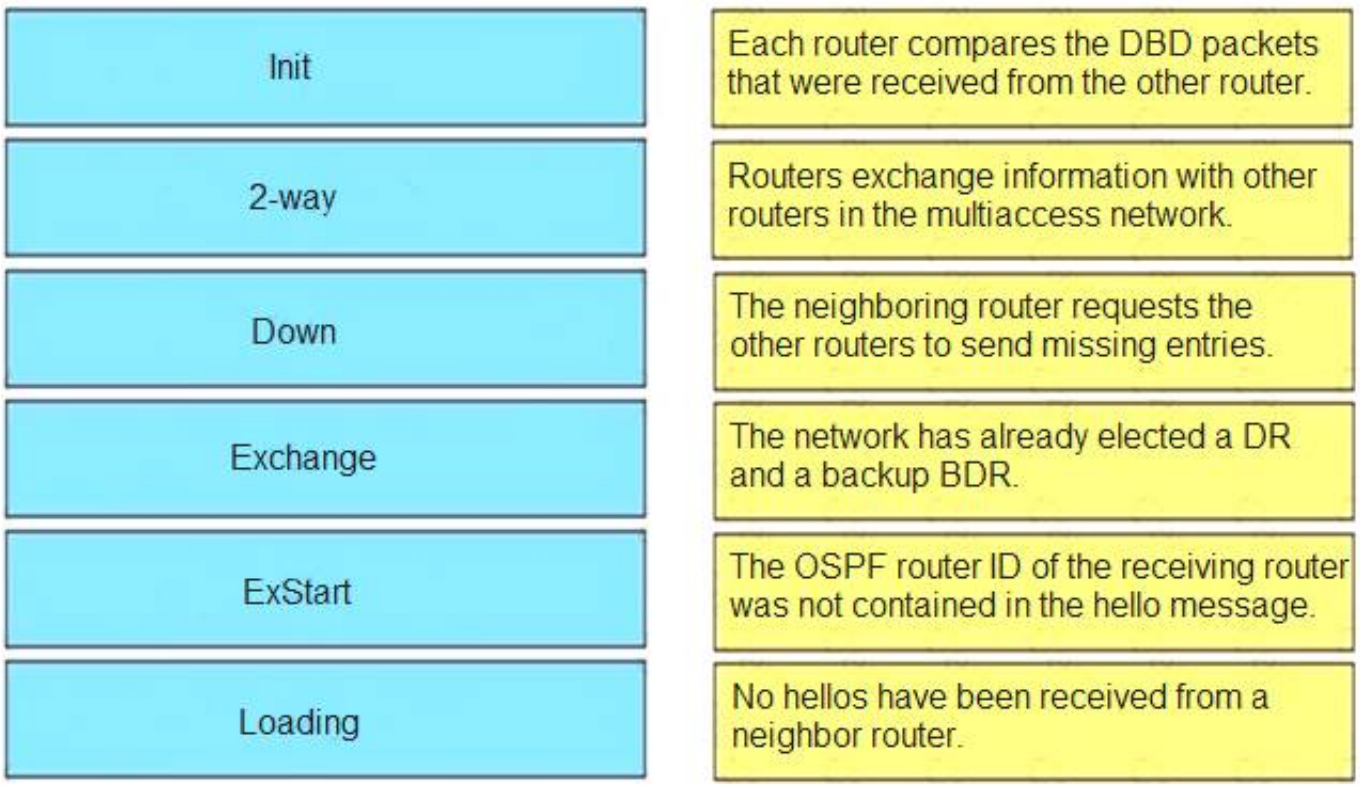
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51
Which statement about IPv6 ND inspection is true?

A. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
B. It learns and secures bindings for stateless autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.
C. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 3 neighbor tables.
D. It learns and secures bindings for stateful autoconfiguration addresses in Layer 2 neighbor tables.

Answer: B

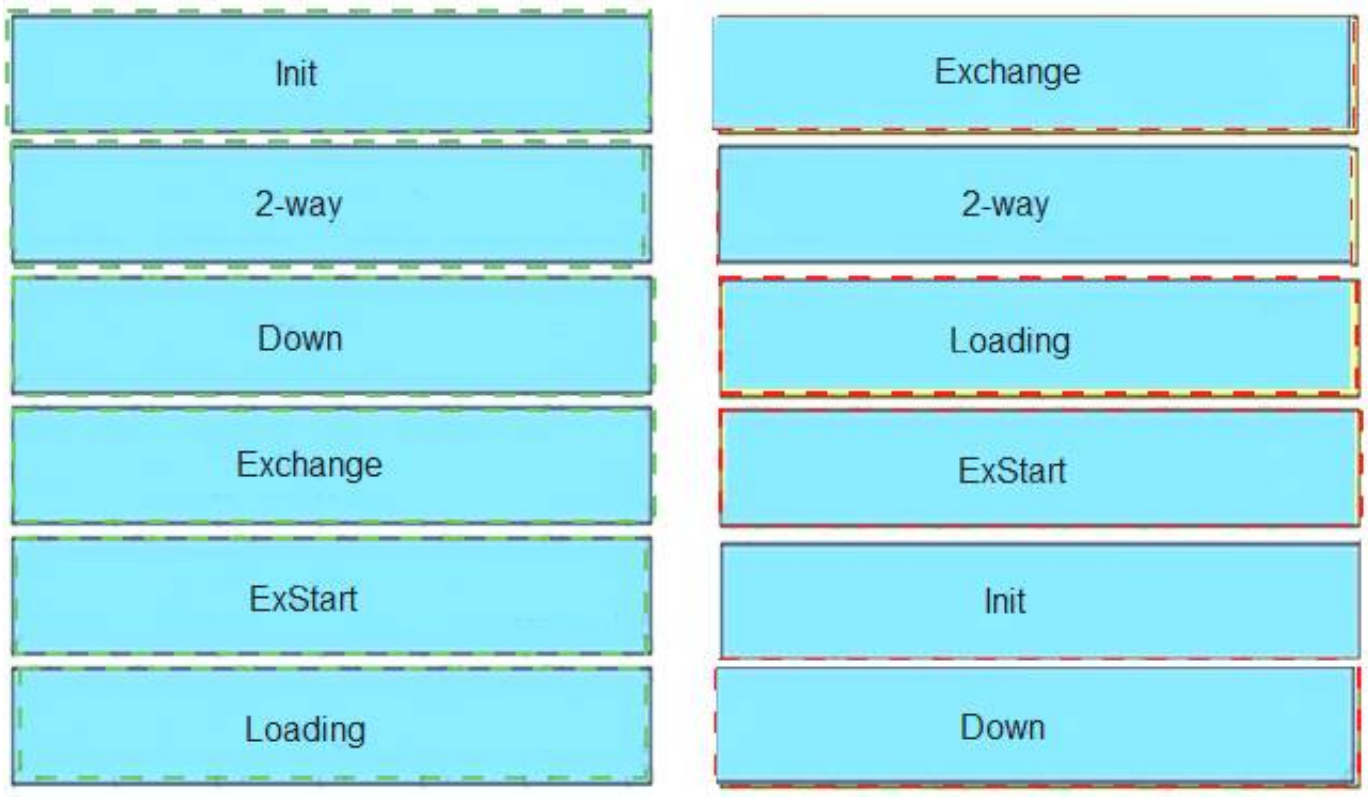
NEW QUESTION 54
Drag and drop the OSPF adjacency states from the left onto the correct descriptions on the right.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



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